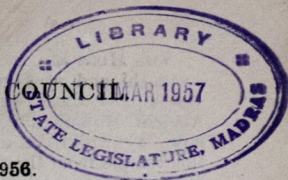


THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Thursday, the 27th December 1956.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple at Vellore

* 127-A (SHORT NOTICE) Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the public of Vellore have come forward with necessary funds to arrange for conduct of regular worship in Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple at Vellore;

(b) whether the notification under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act declaring the temple as protected monument precludes worship being conducted in the temple;

(c) whether the State Government have addressed the Archæological department in the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for conducting worship at the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) It has been reported to the Government that the public will raise necessary funds to revive poojas and worship, if the temple is declared open for this purpose.

(b) No. It depends upon the nature of the monument which existed at the time when it was notified under section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904. Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple, Vellore Fort, was not a place of public worship for the past one and a half centuries. When it was notified under this Act, it was not a place of religious worship. So, poojas and worship cannot be revived by a mere cancellation of the notification under section 3 (4) of the Act.

(c) & (d) It is in correspondence with the Government of India.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b), may I know whether there are no other protected temples in which worship is conducted now and why there should be any objection to this temple alone being opened for public worship?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : There is a temple at Avanashi and at Dindigul also. But there was some kind of worship in those temples before they were notified under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. For us to revive the puja now, we will have to ask the Government of India to take out this temple from the purview of that notification. That is what we are doing now and we hope to succeed in our attempt.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether there is any provision at all in the notification issued originally under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act against temple worship being conducted? If there is no specific objection to the same in the notification—that is what the Hon. Minister has just now said—may I know why the Archaeological department should raise any objection at all at this stage?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : First of all, there is no idol in the temple at present. The monument as it is to-day is not a temple and is not fit for offering worship therein. According to section 31 of the Act, a place of worship maintained by the Government shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character. Sub-section (2) of that section, no doubt, confers powers on the Collector to make provision for the protection of such monuments or such part thereof from pollution or desecration by prohibiting the entry therein of non-Hindus. The monument in question not being a place of worship, section 13 cannot apply and under section 15, the public have access to any monument maintained by the Government of India under this Act. Therefore, even if an idol is installed and puja performed in this monument, it will not take away the right of the members of the public under section 15 to have access. Therefore, anybody belonging to any section or category, to whatever place he belongs, may enter it. We are trying to remove the difficulty. The Government are taking necessary steps in the matter. Already the Members of Parliament are taking keen interest in this matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the clear statement just now made by the Hon. Minister and as the very expression 'temple' connotes and includes worship, may I ask him whatever be the circumstances under which worship was suspended in this temple, whether the public are not having the right under our Constitution to worship according to their belief and faith?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I admit it and a committee has also been formed for the purpose of renovation. But this is a case which falls within the purview of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Therefore, it is the Government of India that must take the necessary steps. The Government of Madras did remind the Government of India recently also in this connection and we expect a reply soon. The Government are also as anxious as the hon. Member is to see that puja is revived. I see the anxiety of the people. The Government are also equally anxious to see that puja is revived.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I thank the Hon. Minister for the very keen interest he has taken in the matter and in view of the public feeling in the matter and the representations made to Shri Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, when he visited Vellore recently, may I appeal to our Minister to meet the Central Government Ministers at Delhi as early as possible for personal discussion and early settlement of this question?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : If there is a possibility of my meeting the authorities or the Minister concerned, I shall certainly take up the matter with them. In the meanwhile, I would like to assure the House that the Government are not only honest and sincere but that they are determined to see that puja is revived.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : As a man somewhat ignorant of these things, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether an idol is absolutely necessary in a temple for worship? Cannot a temple get on without an idol? It can, because an idol is only a symbol. We can dispense with a symbol and go on worshipping mentally and spiritually.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Act insists upon an idol being placed there. The definition of certain terms in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act compels the Government to recognize such of those places as have an idol as temples.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : It is an arbitrary definition imposed upon worshippers. When we go to a temple, it is a sacred place and we can worship there without an image. Whatever image it might be, it does not prohibit worship without a symbol.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Nobody prevents any hon. Member from worshipping in any way. But this question particularly refers to the Jalakandeswarar temple at Vellore which has got its peculiar difficulties in the matter of revival of worship.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a mosque nearby where prayers by Muslims are not allowed? May I ask him whether he would use his good offices to see that the Muslims have facilities for offering prayers in the mosque?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It may be that there is that conflict. That is why we want to see that they are given some facilities to use the temple. There is no quarrel so far as this particular thing is concerned, but we will have to satisfy certain provisions of the Act.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Have the Government consulted specialists in agamas whether it will be within the purview of the Government to instal the idol now?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : With all sacredness and with the proper permission of the authorities concerned, an idol has got to be installed. We cannot contravene the provisions of any section of the Act and nobody can go on installing any idol in any temple. Only where there is need and where there is public opinion in favour, idols will be installed in order to meet the wishes of the public and also in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I be permitted to point out that I have consulted experts in agamas on this question and that they have assured me that there is no objection to installation of a new idol in this temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : This is a mere monument and if there is no place for worship, then the suggestion of the hon. Member can be accepted. But this is a place notified under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and also there is a place for worship. That is why a conflict arises and as I said, we shall do our best in the matter.

Multi-purpose courses in schools

3-10
p.m.

* 128 Q.—SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools in the State in which multi-purpose courses have been introduced in the year 1956;

(b) the number of Anglo-Indian schools among them;

(c) the criteria for the selection of schools for multi-purpose courses;

(d) whether it is a fact that schools of five or ten years' standing have been included in the multi-purpose scheme while much older schools have been left out; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Twenty-five schools were selected for introduction of bifurcated courses in the year 1956.

(b) Nil.

(c) to (e) The following principles are observed in selecting schools :—

(1) that the provision of multi-purpose schools with two diversified courses should be made available in every district;

(2) that all types of school-managements should be represented in the selection;

(3) that the courses provided in any schools should, as far as possible, be related to local industries, trades, etc., and

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(4) that the size of the high school Forms IV to VI should be such as to offer scope for the opening of two diversified courses.

Schools which fulfilled these principles, were selected regardless of their standing.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : May I know the reasons for not selecting even a single Anglo-Indian school for these courses?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no particular reason. Perhaps the curriculum in Anglo-Indian schools is a little bit different. Whether it will fit in with the syllabus for the bifurcated courses will be examined.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : I do feel that there is sufficient scope and adaptability in Anglo-Indian schools, that they could be converted into multi-purpose schools and that the average Anglo-Indian boy or girl is technically inclined.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That might be so. That is what I said just now. It will have to be examined whether the existing syllabus for this course will fit in with that syllabus or whether there has to be some reorganization.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : May I know the number of multi-purpose schools contemplated under the Second Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : One hundred and eighty during the five years at the rate of 36 courses for each year.

Fixation of pay of re-employed persons by local bodies

* 129 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that with reference to orders passed by the Government in regard to the fixation of pay of re-employed persons by local bodies, the Tiruchirappalli District Board in May 1956 refixed the salaries of certain teachers re-employed by them and ordered recoveries with retrospective effect from 1st April 1954?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes. The question whether these orders require any modification in relation to teachers is under further consideration of Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the Headmasters re-employed in the same or similar post under local bodies are exempted from this particular Government Order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have already stated that it is under consideration.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that this rule was given effect to by the Tiruchirappalli District Board two years after the passing of the Government Order and recoveries

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were made with retrospective effect from the date of the Government Order, will the Government kindly ask the Tiruchirappalli District Board, as an interim measure, to waive these recoveries and to refund those large amounts which have been recovered from the teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Recoveries have already been effected. Whether the amounts should be refunded or not is under the consideration of Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is the Hon. the Minister for Education aware that in the case of Headmasters also, this rule has been applied and the recovery has been made?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, in the case of all teaching personnel. Whether the rule should apply in all cases is under consideration of the Government.

Stipends to students in shortened B.T. Class

* 130 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether stipends are granted to students belonging to Backward Classes in shortened B.T. Class;

(b) the number of such students who applied for stipends for the shortened B.T. course that commenced on 15th December 1954 at the Teachers' College, Saidapet; and

(c) the number of students who were given stipends?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir. Stipends are being paid from 1956-57 to such of those students belonging to Harijan and Backward communities as are undergoing the shortened B.T. Course, provided they had not received stipends while they underwent secondary grade training and were not also in receipt of stipends or scholarships from any other department of Government or from local bodies.

(b) Three students.

(c) No student was given stipend, as the stipend was sanctioned only from the year 1956-57.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly consider the case of such students as were admitted to the course which commenced on 15th December 1954 in case they have not received the stipend during their secondary grade training and had not received any emolument during the B.T. shortened course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They should have finished their training by now. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants that we should put into their hands some money now. Then, we cannot call it a stipend.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION.

List of municipalities and district boards paying Government scales of pay to teachers

3 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of municipalities and district boards paying Government scales of pay to teachers—

(i) in elementary schools: and

(ii) in secondary schools?

A.—(i) & (ii) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 27th December 1956, from the Governor of Madras:—

“(1) In pursuance of article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956.

(2) In pursuance of article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 26th and 27th December 1956, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th and 27th December 1956 and signed by him for the recommendations of the Council:—

(1) The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1956).

(2) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1956).

(3) The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956).

(4) The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956).

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He certifies that the above are Money Bills within the meaning of article 199 of the Constitution of India.

I have further to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 26th December 1956, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

“ In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.”

(3) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the Board of Industries. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare him duly elected to the Board of Industries.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 44 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, I beg to move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, the Appropriation Bill that we are taking up now for discussion is with reference to the interim Budget. Now, on page 7 of the White Paper on the Budget, we find under the head “ Education ” this statement, viz., “ The reduction of Rs. 164 lakhs is due in equal measure to reorganization and delay in the implementation of new schemes, for which only a lump sum was provided in the Budget.” I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Minister for Education on whether this delay includes delay in the implementation of promises with regard to the enhancement of salaries of teachers under the Second Plan. If so, I would humbly request the Hon. Minister to see that retrospective effect is given to the orders sanctioning the enhanced scale from 1st April 1956. With regard to the various new schemes listed from pages 46 to 50 under Education, I should like to have enlightenment and to make

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certain observations on certain points. On pages 46 and 47, we find provision for basic education, Bi-monthly conferences and Regional Basic Conferences. The provision in the interim Budget alone for the next four months from April 1957 for convening bi-monthly conferences on basic education is Rs. 40,000. The provision for the convening of Regional Basic Conferences for the same period of four months during 1957-58 is given as Rs. 6,000. Thus, for conferences alone under Basic Education, a sum of Rs. 46,000 has been allotted for that part of the year 1957-58. I would welcome it if really the Government are for the immediate conversion of all elementary schools into basic schools. Somehow or other we are just creating two castes among the children, viz., basic school children and non-basic school children. Somehow or other, the parents have begun to feel that sending children to basic schools is not as good as sending them to the ordinary schools. This sort of idea created among the parents must be dispelled and it will be in the interests of the public and future generation as well to convert as soon as possible all the elementary schools into basic schools. I have already made my submission on the sacred floor of this House that it is not, after all, a very great thing for the present teachers to handle the basic schools provided they are given some short training in one summer vacation. Under item 47, "Organization of Short-Training Courses in Citizenship for Pupil-teachers and for Instructors", a sum of Rs. 20,900 has been provided for the short period of four months in the year 1957-58.

Now, as one who was in the teaching profession until very recently and as one who is in the know of things, I must submit to the Government that this citizenship training, which is more a duplication of scouting, has not found favour with schools. I would, therefore, humbly request the Government to issue instructions to the various District Educational Officers to see whether this training is really given to the boys throughout the year, as shown in the curriculum of studies. If difficulties have been felt by high schools in imparting this training to boys, the real reasons behind must be ascertained so that waste of public funds on this duplication of scouting may be avoided.

Then, there is a provision of Rs. 3,800 for the training course for teachers for teaching "Home Crafts" in Forms I to III of Secondary Schools for girls. I would humbly beseech the Government to tell us of what use it is to teach home crafts to such young girls especially in our Indian atmosphere. When there are mothers at home to teach cooking to girls in the household, I wonder what this teaching of home crafts in Forms I to III will achieve. The real teacher of this subject is the mother, who like Goddess Lakshmi or Saraswathi, and she alone can impart instruction in cooking at home. As the proverb goes, 'too many cooks spoil the broth', the method of so many girls sitting around the mistress and preparing a cake, which is not really good, and swallowing it themselves before anybody sees it, is not really the method of teaching homecrafts. This is the sort of training provided and should public funds be wasted to help this process?

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Let the mother be trained.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Then, Sir, with regard to adult education, a sum of Rs. 61,800 is provided for opening sixty adult literacy schools and two training schools for teachers in adult literacy methods under the Second Five-Year Plan. I was very glad that the old type of adult literacy schools have been abolished. I want to know whether this provision means the revival of the old type of schools abolished already. If it means opening of new type of schools, I would strongly support it.

Then, Sir, I find a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for employment of additional inspection staff in the Education Department. Of this, nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs we are going to get from the Centre as grant. There is also a provision of Rs. 33,29,600 for the purpose of enrolment of additional pupils of the age group 6—14 in elementary schools. Of this also, we are going to get half from the Centre by way of grant. So, for an expansion of our education which is going to cost Rs. 33 lakhs, we want an agency to supervise it, which will cost Rs. 3 lakhs—nearly one-eleventh or 9 per cent. I would request the Government kindly to consider whether it is necessary at all to spend about 9 per cent of the total cost on the Inspectorate. Now, as in every other Department of Government, is there an assessment of work done by the Inspectorate in order to determine whether an Inspectorate or a supervisory agency is warranted or not. Leaving apart that question, is there any need for any inspection at all in Free India where everybody is expected, as a citizen entrusted with certain work, to do that work faithfully? I would request the Government to consider how much this Inspectorate will contribute to the normal working of the schools. When a Deputy Inspector of Schools visits an elementary school, much of the school work is disturbed. With regard to secondary schools, I would ask the Government whether it is necessary to have an enlarged Inspectorate at all now, especially after the introduction of audit. But with reference to elementary schools, I hear—I am not sure—that the number of visits that the Deputy Inspector pays to such schools has been curtailed. I would request the Government to see that these Inspectors do only one inspection a year. The Department should think in terms of grouping ten or twelve elementary schools in a particular locality and entrusting the inspection work to the Headmaster of the local high school. After all, the parents are there. And there is a growing feeling among them that they are entitled to go to the Hon. the Minister for Education direct to report about things going on in respect of schools, etc., in their respective localities. So, we need not have such an enlarged Inspectorate. After all, inspection disturbs the normal work in the school. After the year 1947, the whole concept has changed. In a Welfare State, the Inspectors are expected to look to the welfare of the teachers. They should help and not hinder education. They are not there to find fault with teachers. Like auditors, they have always got an eye on the mistakes committed. On the other hand, they should enable the schools to

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function well and help the teachers to do their work better. Now, I would like to point out one thing, subject to correction, of course. I hear there are columns in the inspection report which deal with the confidential reports about the teachers. I do not know when they came into existence, whether they were there already or whether they have come into existence only now. I would like these to be deleted. The inspecting officers including the District Educational Officers should enquire about the welfare of the teachers. They must ask the managements whether provident fund accounts have been opened in respect of all teachers, whether there is security of service for them in the school, how many teachers have been newly appointed, from which part of the district they come—from the same district or from the neighbouring district and whether the leave rules are liberal enough or are at least on a par with the Government leave rules or leave rules in respect of elementary school teachers. Sir, the other day, I was referring to a particular case wherein a teacher under the Tanjore District Board who was suffering from neural type of leprosy and who was eligible for 12 months' privilege leave and 11 months' medical leave was discharged without grant of any leave. There is provision for grant of full leave at credit for treatment under Article 254 of the Pension Code, but he was refused leave . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was an individual case and the question was disallowed. How can the hon. Member refer to it now?

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I submit that this is the proper time for mentioning it, now that we are discussing the Appropriation Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That question has been disallowed. I cannot permit the hon. Member to refer to it. There can be no argument about it.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : This may be an individual case. But there are cases wherein the Inspectors can do a lot to redress the grievances of the teachers without much of departmental correspondence. After all, the rules are there only to help the teachers and not to give trouble to them.

Finally, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education to see that under the Second Five-Year Plan, the revised scales of pay are ordered with effect from 1st April 1956, the date on which the Plan came into operation—that all are given at least the Government scales of pay which are in force and which have been contemplated under the Plan—and that the house-rent allowance which is denied only to a particular category of teachers, viz., teachers in aided institutions, is given to them also. After all, Sir, the latter costs only Rs. 10 lakhs and for a Government which get nearly Rs. 52 crores a year by way of revenue, this is not difficult. It will go a long way in helping the teachers who are working in the City especially.

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p.m.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I want to lay stress upon only one point, Sir. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi raised the question of "inspection". I think that "inspection" will not hereafter be a kind of policing, but that it will be a kind of instruction by experienced teachers. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : "Guidance") Yes, Sir, it may be a sort of "guidance". There is a specific recommendation in the Secondary Education Commission Report that the inspectorate should be headed by Senior Headmasters and Senior Masters. If the Government are pleased to include this kind of experienced people in the inspectorate, it will go a long way in doing some good work. I am not decrying "inspection" at all. There must be a sort of "guidance" and that is what the inspectorate should bear in mind. I should like to inform the Hon. the Minister for Education that the Andhra Government have gone one step further in this direction. They have said that schools within a radius of 7 or 8 miles should be inspected by lecturers in the training colleges in the vicinity. Of course, it is needless to say that those lecturers should be experienced persons. So far as the administrative side is concerned, the District Educational Officers may look after it. Experienced teachers may be recruited to the inspectorate on a tenure basis, say, for 3 or 4 years, when they would go round the schools and do the inspection; after three or four years, they may go back to their original profession. In this way, experienced teachers may be provided with opportunity of serving in the inspectorate.

The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi spoke about "citizenship training". I am not here to contradict what he says. I agree with what he has said, viz., that the citizenship training is not well done. But we have to admit that everything cannot be well done in the beginning. By and by we can set matters right. It will take some time for things to become perfect. Speaking about "scouting", I may say that it is not possible to give training in "scouting" to all students. But it is possible to give training in "citizenship" to all students. I have myself undergone that citizenship training for 15 days. It has got many good features. We have to take the good features and leave the bad ones. In any system there are bad features. I think "citizenship training" if properly imparted can be introduced successfully in all schools.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, I am aware of my limitations in rising to speak on this Bill and I assure you, Sir, I will not transgress the limit laid down and start a general Budget debate, once again.

During the discussion on the Budget, a request was made to the Government that in conformity with the general principle of exempting all essential foodstuffs from the levy of sales tax, milk and coconut should be exempted from it. The Government were requested to consider this question, declare their policy and pass

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necessary orders in this connection. I hope, Sir, that the Government have considered this matter and if not, I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue and the Hon. the Minister for Finance to examine this question and sanction the necessary relief prayed for. On a question of principle, we have agreed that all perishable foodstuffs should be exempted from the levy of sales tax and, therefore, it is but proper that milk and coconut should be exempted from the levy of sales tax. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue assured us on the floor of this House during the discussion on the supplementary estimates that this request would be considered and I do hope Government would consider this aspect and do the needful.

Reference was made by the teachers' representatives to the grant of house-rent allowance to aided school teachers as in the case of Government and local board teachers. This question was discussed by the Committee on the White Paper on Education and the Hon. Minister assured us that it would be re-examined. This question of granting house-rent allowance to aided school teachers deserves sympathetic consideration and I would appeal to Government to consider this request of teachers favourably.

Because we are at the fag-end of this session, I cannot but refer to one matter of urgent public importance. The Local Library Authorities in the districts ceased to function in July or August last. They have not been reconstituted in any of the districts. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: The present committees will continue.) I may inform the Hon. Minister that no orders have been received notifying the names of the members elected by the municipalities and panchayats as also the nominations made by the State Government. Practically there is no local library authority functioning now. Because I have been myself Chairman of the Local Library Authority in Chingleput, I know the position. There was an order from the Director of Public Libraries that we had ceased to function from a date in August. The body is defunct now and there is no work going on. We know that the District Educational Officers have practically no time to pay attention to this branch of work. The hon. Member Sri V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliar referred to this in his speech. The District Educational Officers have their own heavy duties to perform and they have no time to attend to this branch of work. Papers are accumulating as they require the sanction of local library authority. The Budget for the next year will have to be submitted to the Director of Public Libraries by the 15th of December. We are now at the end of December. There is no local library authority functioning now. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to enquire into this matter and see to it that early orders are passed for reconstituting these local library authorities.

I have already conveyed our thanks to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for his able management of the State's finances during the past five years—the Hon. Minister was absent at that time when

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I conveyed our thanks. I wished him not only success in the coming elections but we wish that he would continue to handle the finances of this State as Minister once again. I reiterate what I said already and I congratulate him in anticipation of his success in the elections and return to his place in the Cabinet.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I would like to stress only one point. As regards the temples in the Kanyakumari district, I find in the explanatory note that they have set apart a sum of Rs. 5,62,500 to the Devaswom Fund established in this State for the maintenance of Hindu temples transferred to Madras from the Travancore-Cochin State according to the States Re-organization Act. It has also been stated that the Government have decided to adapt the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act of 1950 for the establishment of a Devaswom Fund, etc. Pending this, the Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, has been empowered by the States Reorganization Act to exercise the powers of the Devaswom Board. For the coming year, 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs under "Miscellaneous" is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This amount is for the four months, viz., April, May, June and July 1957, I think. So far as these temples are concerned, I think the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act should apply. There should be one administration for the whole State, including the temples that have been taken over by the Madras State from the Travancore-Cochin State and which are situated in the Kanyakumari district. Why should the Travancore-Cochin Act be adapted for this purpose? It may be for a temporary period. But finally I would request that there should be only one administration for all temples. There should not be any separate board. It should be under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, so that the whole administration may be conducted smoothly in the whole State.

3-40
p.m.

This note, Sir, gives me the idea that they want to have a separate Devaswom Board and a separate Devaswom Fund for that purpose. I would request the Government to consider whether this is necessary. The whole thing might be put under the control of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Endowments and he should be empowered to administer the whole thing. Article 290 (a) of the Constitution stipulates the payments of such amount and therefore it is perhaps that they want to do this. But we have to appeal to the Government to take this matter up with the Government of India and see that this amount is not paid to the Travancore-Cochin (Kerala) Board. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: That is not the idea. We will have a Board here.) Why is that necessary? That is the point that I want to make. That would create a lot of difficulties. It would be better if the Commissioner for the Hindu Religious Endowments who is the officer concerned and who has the Commissioner's Fund is empowered in this behalf

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also, so that the whole thing may be administered by the Commissioner himself. That aspect of the question may kindly be examined by the Government.

I very sincerely join with the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and say that we are very thankful to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education for having steered the ship of State quite safely and well all these five years. I personally wish that he should succeed and that he should be a Minister again. Thank you, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me admit that I have practically no point to make. But as the Hon. the Finance Minister is going to reply, I want to say a few words. While wishing him all success along with other hon. Members, I have to say that he has, in fact, the good wishes of the entire House. Somehow, he seems to have developed good feelings for us. If I had my own way, I would have requested the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam to become a Member of the Legislative Council rather than a Member of the Assembly. Probably it may stand in the way of certain other things. Therefore, let things remain as they are. We all wish him every success. At the same time, we should not ignore the Hon. the Revenue Minister who, though in certain respects was not quite agreeable to us, particularly in the matter of taxation, has been uniformly courteous to us with his smiling face and has got through very difficult Bills in as short a time as possible. We wish him also success. Let me stop there as far as that point is concerned. Of course, though we wish them to continue to hold the same portfolios, that is a matter to be decided afterwards and we should not create difficulties or embarrassment now.

Sir, we are thankful to the Hon. the Finance Minister for the assurance given by him the other day that he would go into the whole question of the services and effect economy, if possible. Surely I should say that that is a step in the right direction. I only like to say this again. Inasmuch as our State has been reduced both in population and in size, it should be considered whether it is not possible to effect economy in expenditure. Of course, I am not saying anything as far as the present employees are concerned and I do not say that their salaries should be cut down. But with regard to the future, what is the policy of this Government and are they going to pay the same high salaries as we are paying now to the future employees also or is there going to be any revision? These things they have to decide and that is one matter which the Government of Madras and the Finance Minister would do well to examine.

The second point I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister—unfortunately the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture who is in charge of Industries is not here—is this. Last time, the Agriculture Minister made mention—I do not

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recollect whether in this House or in the other House—that there was a draft Bill under the consideration of the Government for control or regulation of the beedi industry in the State of Madras. Sir, I quite appreciate the point of view of the Government. I know that they do want that certain benefits should accrue to the beedi workers in the matter of daily wages, etc. Knowing as I do the beedi industry, it is not such an easy thing to effect changes overnight. It is a very difficult matter. For decades the beedi industry has been a small cottage industry, as far as our State is concerned. Moreover, lakhs and lakhs of people, both men and women, are engaged in this industry and they carry on their work in small huts and houses. It has been so for a long time and it cannot be helped. Why I am making reference to this matter is this. First, the Hon. Minister made an announcement that the Government were very much anxious to get the Bill through. Owing to certain difficulties and also because a reference had to be made to the Central Government as it involved regulation of labour, Government have postponed the Bill. They would be taking it up some time later, I hope, in May or June after the General Elections. Subsequent to the Minister's announcement, there has been some agitation and there have been some demands to take out a procession before the Legislative Assembly. But I would tell the Government "For Heaven's sake, do not be carried away by these artificial attempts". Not that I do not in any way sympathise with the labourers; I do sympathise with them. If the Government want to bring in legislation to help them get some more benefits and amenities, well and good. But let them not be just bamboozled by this attempt at agitation. I am sorry to say that this is being done more to exploit the situation for political purposes, more with an eye on the elections, by some interested people. I am referring to this because any haste in the matter will affect the lakhs and lakhs of people engaged in the industry; they depend entirely on this industry. May be the workers, especially the women, are not getting proper wages. Therefore, I ask the Government not to be in a hurry in the matter of this legislation. If they have to delay it, it does not matter. I know it is a very difficult matter. The whole thing has to be thrashed out completely and when the Bill is brought in, it may even have to go to a Select Committee, a Joint Select Committee preferably, so that some of the Members might go and visit the places in the City of Madras and a few centres in Tiruchirappalli and other places and hear the views of both sides, the industrialists as also the workers. Then the Government might bring in the legislation. I am only suggesting—I am not warning the Government—that the Government may be careful in this matter. Otherwise, lakhs and lakhs of workers will be in the streets. Of course, one or two incidents may possibly take place; some strikes may take place in certain places. But the financial magnates and industrialists are not bothered about all that. But the unfortunate workers, thousands and thousands of them, would be thrown out of job. Unfortunately, they know only one type of work and that is the manufacture of beedies; they do not

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know any other work. Therefore, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Government will not rush through any legislation in this behalf. They may take some time in considering the Bill in Committee and then they may also examine what exactly they should do to help both the parties.

Regarding handloom weavers, I have already referred to this question previously. But I feel it is good to refer to it once again, although it would be much better if the hon. Member, Mr. Arunachalam, refers to it, as he could do it in a better way. In spite of the fact that both the Centre and the State are doing their best and in spite of the fact that a good deal of money is being spent from out of the Cess Fund, the fact remains—it is an undeniable fact—that the majority of the handloom weavers are not in the orbit of the co-operative societies. Even if Government want to do something, they remain outside the orbit of the co-operative societies and the result is that the entire benefit which is sought to be given to them by both the Centre and the State does not reach them. That itself is proof of the fact that there is something basically wrong about the matter. Otherwise, I do not understand why the handloom weavers, if they stand to gain so much by joining the co-operative societies, refrain from joining them. I am sure that the Hon. the Minister for Finance, as far as our Government are concerned, will examine the question. It seems that there has been some scheme prepared by the Department to help the handloom weavers who remain outside the orbit of the co-operative societies. I hope the Government will try to examine what is radically wrong about the matter. Even otherwise, I hope it will not be too much to ask of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to find a way out so that these people also may get the benefit.

As a friend of the Government, I just like to ask one thing because certain things can be achieved best by representing them instead of making an open reference on the floor of the Legislative Council. The other day, my hon. Friend on my left Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar and the hon. Member Sri John Asirvatham made some references to the Police in the City of Madras. I do not want to say much on this subject. I may only tell the Hon. the Minister for Finance that there have been too many reports about high-handedness on the part of the Police, particularly in the lower rungs. I know that it may be due to the action of an enthusiastic individual or a few people, but it is the Government that gets into the bad books of the people. I wish that the Government examined the matter and saw that there was no excess on the part of the Police. Of course, the public and the Government want that illicit distillation of arrack and betting on New York Cotton prices should be stopped. I only request the Hon. the Finance Minister to enquire into the matter and stop such excesses in future. Of course, if there is nothing of the sort complained of, the matter ends.

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There is not much to say on this occasion. As the hon. Member Sri Purushotham has done, it will be rather embarrassing to talk of the merits of persons in their own presence. We might or might not have differed from some Ministers and particularly the Hon. the Minister for Finance. But this much I can say. The Hon. the Finance Minister has earned the reputation that during the five years he has been the Minister in charge of Finance, he has had two qualities to his credit. One is that he has tried to see that justice is done. After all, our State is not in a good position in the matter of finance as compared with other States. But with the meagre resources available, he has tried to make the best use of them and nobody could charge him or the Government that money was wasted in this or that. He has earned that great reputation. Then, in his dealings with the Central Government to get what we deserved, he never faltered. He never kept quiet and he tried his best to see that Madras got as much as possible from the Central Government. The last thing which he has done for us was referred to the other day when, unfortunately, he was not here. The crowning piece of his success was that when he was in Delhi, he was able to convince the Central Government authorities that the time had come for the Central Government to take up the question of levying excise duties on cloth, tobacco and sugar. No doubt, we all felt happy because in one way it might give some relief to many of the small petty shop-keepers. As I said the other day, we can just imagine how Madras cloth merchants are being affected by having to pay an additional sales tax of one anna and three pies. I think the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is well aware how much of business is being done without passing the usual receipts, in order to evade sales tax. However, a decision is now reached—in which matter the Hon. the Minister for Finance played a very important part—that the time has come for the Central Government to levy excise duty on these particular commodities. It is really pleasing to us to hear the Hon. the Finance Minister say that the Madras Government will stand to gain in that they will get much more than what they are getting out of sales tax. I am sure that it is a step in the right direction and that it will succeed. The Madras Government will stand to gain and at the same time, they will be trying to satisfy the demands of the public of Madras that in these matters some sort of reform is necessary.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to say just one word. I wish to add my voice of strength to what the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan has said as far as the beedi industry is concerned. The beedi industry is, I think, in the hands of the Muslim community almost fully. And it is not confined to the Muslim men. If it were so, it would not have mattered very much. But I may say that almost half the number of workers—I am not exaggerating but I speak subject to correction—are Muslim women. What happens is that nowadays the work is done in the

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houses or huts during spare hours. After attending to cooking, if there is some spare time, they utilize it for this work and earn eight, twelve or sixteen annas a day. There are many families which are making a living out of this work. Chiefly, widows are making some money out of this. Therefore, when our Government think of legislation in regard to this matter, I would request them to consider this question very carefully because in our attempt to improve things, we should not throw out of employment thousands of people engaged in this industry.

Secondly, there has been some reference to Police excesses. If there is any excess, no doubt it has got to be put down. But, on this occasion, I cannot but say that the Police have done meritorious service to the public of Madras in completely putting down, what we were calling here, betting on cotton prices. Whenever I think of this matter, I have some kind of emotion. I have condemned the Police on the floor of this very House some time back. But now, let me say that the Police have done really meritorious service in putting down this betting on cotton prices and thus saving at least two lakhs of rupees of our people. These two lakhs of rupees were going into the pockets of the organizers of this betting. Many people were making money out of this business. They were earning thousands of rupees. Can one imagine one organiser having three or four cars and his managers having cars which even our Ministers cannot afford to have? All thanks to the Police for having put down this evil with firmness. There might have been some excesses here and there. No doubt, the Government will look into the matter. The Head of the Police Department will also look into it. In this connection, I have to thank our Minister for Finance and Education. He applied his mind immediately to putting down this menace to our society. He took action immediately. Perhaps, most of the Members could not know what amount of havoc it was working. It has been put an end to now. If there were some excesses here and there, surely it is the duty not only of the Government but of the Commissioner of Police to see that such excesses do not occur.

I have very great pleasure in saying that during the last 4 or 5 years, we have had a very good set of Ministers. They are very lovable persons. Our Chief Minister is a very good man and a great patriot. Then, we have our friend the Hon. Sri Subramaniam. I rather feel embarrassed to say something in praise of him as he is present here. It is really difficult and embarrassing to praise a person in his presence. But, what to do? We have to express our view. He will creditably fill any post in any part of the world. By his ability and so many other qualities, he can fill any post with dignity and credit. Then, we have got our friend the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam. He is a very able Minister. In his own unostentatious way, he has been doing very good work. Then, we have our ever-smiling Minister, the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu. I am in a better position than my friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. He has wished the Ministers

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success. He has to stop with mere wishing. But, I shall go to their constituencies and work for them. Mr. Raza Khan has to stop with mere wishing, because I do not know what his party is going to decide. I had been to Delhi some time back. I found that our people there have great respect for our Ministers here. I am not leaking out a secret if I refer to a talk that I had with a particular gentleman. Some time back, I had been to East Godavari district and from there I proceeded to Kakinada where Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy was staying. When I met him, he put me two questions. He first asked me, "How is your Chief Minister?". I replied him that "he was quite all right". Mr. Sambamurthy again told me that our Chief Minister was a very good man. His second question was, "How is your Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam?". I replied that he too was quite all right. At this Mr. Sambamurthy remarked "Mr. Deshmukh has a very good opinion about Sri C. Subramaniam. He has a very good opinion about your Finance Minister". That is what he told me about our Finance Minister. Of course, I did not convey this message to Sri C. Subramaniam as I thought that was not necessary. I am mentioning this only to show that people outside are having a very good opinion about our Ministers; they really wish our Ministers to be successful in the coming elections. They really want our Ministers to win in the elections and come back to power once again and lead our State. That is my real wish also. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I am extremely grateful for the kind reference made by the hon. Members here. It looked as if this was a valedictory function. It is in a sense, because this will be my last speech on the Budget during the present term of office. What will be the future, nobody can predict.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: You will be returned.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the grand old man blesses me like that. I hope that blessing will have some effect.

With reference to the various points made on the Appropriation Bill, I wish to state that all the points made by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi have been very ably answered by the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan and that has made my task very easy. I wish this practice is developed here so that the Ministers will ultimately have very little to say.

With regard to the increase in the inspection staff, reference was made by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi who made a calculation between the expansion proposed in elementary education and expansion of the Inspectorate staff proposed in the Budget. Perhaps, he thought all the increase in inspection staff was due to the expansion programme alone. It is not so. All our inspecting staff are over-worked. So in order to give them relief it has been

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thought necessary to increase the staff. If inspection is unnecessary as the hon. Member thinks, then it is a different matter altogether. But, as long as that system is there; it will have to be efficient and effective and if it has to be efficient and effective, we cannot expect one Deputy Inspector of Schools to look after a large number of schools. That is why this increase in inspection staff has become necessary. I agree with the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan that inspecting staff is necessary not in the old sense, but in the sense that they have to give guidance particularly to teachers who have newly come into the field. They have got a purpose to serve and I feel we will not be justified in abolishing this inspection staff altogether.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to sales tax, and stated that concessions had not been given in respect of coconut and milk. This is only an interim Budget, and I have not made any taxation proposals. Naturally, hon. Members will not, I hope, expect me to make proposals for granting concessions in respect of taxes.

I was rather surprised to hear the hon. Member Sri Purushotham saying that the Local Library Authorities had not been reconstituted. Because, I heard long ago about names which were being gathered. I thought that in the ordinary course orders would have been issued. I shall certainly find out what the position is with reference to this question. With reference to the discontinuance of the existing Committee, I think we should make a general rule that till the new committee is constituted, the old committee will continue to function. I think some such provision will prove to be salutary as otherwise, a void is likely to be created. I shall certainly look into the matter and see what has been done.

Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, referred to the temples in the Kanyakumari district. The administration of those temples is a little bit different from our administration here. Here, the temples have their own income and a Board of Trustees or some other managements have to look after the affairs of the temples within the income of the temples. Our Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is only a supervisory department and for this supervision, the department collects some fee from the various temples. That is the pattern of administration as far as the Madras State temples are concerned. As far as the Kanyakumari district—I am referring to the old Travancore-Cochin State administration—is concerned, not only the administration of the temples was by the Government, but the revenues were provided out of Government funds and it was a charged item on the revenue, because they wanted the old system to continue and the temples to be administered in the way in which they were administered during the Rulers' Regime. That was why a special provision was made that a certain amount should be provided out of the revenues of the State and it should be a charged item. When the question of reorganization of States was taken up and the Kanyakumari district, as it is called now, was sought to be tacked

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on to the Madras State, the question arose what was the position with regard to the temples in that area. After a good deal of discussion, it was decided that the same pattern of administration should continue in respect of that district as was the case in the old Travancore-Cochin State. Therefore, we would find that in the States Reorganization Act a specific provision has been made that out of our revenues a certain sum should be allotted and that it would be a charged item. It is thus not a question of merely supervising those temples. They will have to be administered by the department. That is why a Board is contemplated. It may be, we may make the Commissioner a single-member Board. It is quite conceivable. But what should be done will have to be considered carefully and we shall try to take all decisions in respect of this matter in consultation with people who are interested in the matter, particularly the authorities of the temples concerned and the people of the respective areas in Kanyakumari. They should not feel that after coming to Madras, they are being ignored or a different practice to which they are not accustomed is followed here. We should not give room for such feelings being entertained by them.

4-10
p.m.

The hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan and the hon. Deputy Chairman made reference to the beedi industry and particularly to the legislation contemplated in respect of beedi labour. I take this opportunity to tell them that we do agree that it is a very important matter. But I do not think that it is possible to have that legislation passed during this session. The Assembly is being dissolved. Therefore, the question whether this legislation should be introduced by means of an Ordinance will have to be considered. But in all these things, it is better to avoid Ordinances. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty: 'Hear, hear.') Even though the industry may be an important one, I think we will have to wait till after the General Elections. Meanwhile, I would like to tell my friends Mr. Raza Khan and Mr. Allapichai that we have to look after the interests of the labourers and that if they need protection, we should give them that protection, at least to the extent we can. Therefore, the cry that the industry is being interfered with or is likely to be adversely affected by any step that the Government may take, will have to be considered from this point of view, viz., of the interests of labour also. They should get a living wage and their working conditions should be satisfactory. Unless we are able to satisfy these requirements, I am afraid, the industry, instead of proving beneficial to labourers, may do harm to them. We cannot allow them to live in insanitary conditions and on a starvation wage. If we do not assure them a living wage and provide decent working conditions, the industry, instead of justifying its existence, may call for not only interference but even abolition. Then, Sir, if it is found that an increased wage is necessary and more amenities should be provided for the beedi workers, the consumer will have to pay for these ultimately. After all, the petty manufacturer, whatever the wages he pays, cannot but pass on the burden to the consumer. Otherwise, he will be incurring a continuing loss. He must

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put up the price of beedis and in one sense, I feel it would be also good if the price of beedis is raised. It will operate as a good deterrent against smoking.

Then, Sir, reference was also made to the working of the handloom industry. The Government are very much interested in the development of this industry because lakhs of people are engaged in this industry. I may assure the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan that it is not as if the handloom weavers in the co-operative fold alone are entitled to protection. The question is how the other weavers are to be helped. Therefore, we have prepared a programme to bring as many handloom weavers as possible into the co-operative fold. That is the one and the only easy solution to this problem. Once they are brought into the co-operative fold, the problem will be automatically solved.

The hon. Deputy Chairman referred to the working of the City Police. May I take this opportunity of paying my compliments to the very great and good work the City Police is doing, particularly in combating what is called the 'betting on New York cotton prices' menace? I am told that the menace has been almost completely eradicated, because nothing is possible of complete eradication. If, in the course of raids, the Police Force has committed certain excesses, I should really feel sorry. But I must point out one thing. It may be true that the Police Force has indulged in excesses in a case or two but what we hear often is only exaggerated versions or even, I would say, concocted versions. The Police is doing its job well and we must encourage it and say, "Well done." I would tell the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan, if there are really any instances of excess committed by the Police, they should be isolated and brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, who will take necessary action. But we should not create an atmosphere wherein it could be said that the Police is only committing excesses and doing nothing else, especially when it is doing good work. That is my appeal to him. I do not deny the fact that the Police Force in its enthusiasm for service may commit excesses here and there. I would like those cases to be brought to my notice. But we cannot legitimately complain that excesses are the order of the day, especially on the floor of the House.

Now, we are going to pass the Appropriation Bill. With this closes one chapter of the history of this Legislature. And I hope we have done something for the people and tried our best to do good to the people. If we have not been able to achieve better results, perhaps, to a certain extent, it is due to our own shortcomings. But we have been trying to gain from the experience we had and particularly from the good advice tendered by the very many elderly and good people in this Council. That is why I attach very great importance to the deliberations of this House wherein people with great experience and with great worldly knowledge and wisdom are present. If we had not had the advantage of hearing their speeches in the past, particularly during the Budget sessions, we would not

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have been able to do so many things in improving our administration. Therefore, I am thankful to all hon. Members who participated in the debates during the last four or five years in this House and particularly to those who pointed out our faults without fear or favour. After all, it is easy to say that everything is going on well. But what is needed is, we should know what is going wrong. That is the purpose of debate and this has been well served as far as this Council is concerned. So also, in the other House, Ministers have been helped much by the criticisms made by the Members, whether they were friendly or prejudiced. I must say one thing with regard to criticisms in this House, from whatever part of the House they came. They used to be caustic at times and although Ministers were also put out at times, yet it was all momentary. Still, I may assure hon. Members that we have been greatly benefited by the criticisms in this House.

I thank hon. Members for the kindness they have always shown me and I do not think it will be inappropriate if I express my thanks particularly to you, Sir, who have always a soft corner for me in your heart. I thank you once again for the uniform kindness you have shown me and let us hope we will be meeting again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 45 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 * (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

We had a lengthy discussion on the Demands and also on the previous Appropriation Bill. I hope, therefore, that this Bill will be passed without discussion. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE PUDUKKOTTAI (SETTLEMENT OF INAMS) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 37 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill * 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

This is a simple Bill. It attempts to make a change in the wording of section 3 of the Act. The wording there is, “ all lands held on inam tenure at the commencement of this Act ”. If the word “ lands ” is there, it will not cover any inam grant for “ quarry ” for “ quarry ” will not mean a land. Therefore, it is

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 378-379 infra.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 380 infra.

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safe to omit the word "land". Another thing is that the wording "all lands held on inam tenure" will mean the lands held on inam tenure and it will not include any share of the Government revenue thereon. Therefore, if a change is made in the wording, these two difficulties will be overcome. This is the simple object of bringing in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 were separately put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 38 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill^a, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

In the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, there is no provision for appeals against the orders of assessing authorities. Therefore, a provision is now being included which will give scope for appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors and Collectors to the respective higher authorities. That is the purpose of bringing in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

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The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were separately put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(5) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 39 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill a 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

At present the sale of bullion and specie is liable to tax, at a single point only, at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent of the turnover. In Mysore there is already a single point levy at one-half of one per cent. The Andhra Government have recently amended their Act so as to increase the rate of single point levy from one-fourth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent. In order to fall in line with the neighbouring States and also with a view to increasing the revenue of this State, this Bill has been brought forward with this amendment, viz., to increase the rate on bullion and specie from one-fourth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent of turnover.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill a, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : This amendment has had a curious history. Originally they included bullion in the General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill. But when the Bill was considered by the Select Committee, there was a lot of discussion whether tax on bullion should be increased or not; finally they dropped it. Now, they have again revised it. No mention is made in the speech of the Hon. Minister why it should be

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revived. He gave two apparent reasons; one is to increase the revenue which is quite obvious and the other is that they want to fall in line with the neighbouring States of Mysore and Andhra. I wish they fell in line with the neighbouring States in all matters. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: At least in good matters let them fall in line with the neighbouring States.) This is not a good matter. That is what I am saying. The point to be noted here is this. The Andhra and Mysore Governments do not levy as much licence fee as our Government do. The maximum of licence fee leviable in Madras State is Rs. 2,000. But in Andhra and Mysore States the maximum ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. I speak on the authority of the memorandum that was submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue by the Bullion and Silver Merchants' Association, Coimbatore, on 22nd December 1956. I take that as the authority for my statement. I do not know the actual state of affairs. Since it is said that this Government want to fall in line with the Andhra and the Mysore States, they can fall in line with them by reducing the maximum licence fee at present leviable in our State to the level obtaining in Andhra and Mysore States. But to keep the maximum at the same high level and to increase the levy of sales tax to one-half of one per cent of the turnover is rather unfair.

4-30 p.m. Therefore, these merchants made a special appeal and a memorandum was submitted by them to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. It is a விண்ணப்பம். In that *vinnappam* they have said—

“கனம் ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளதுபோல் அண்டைய ராஜ்யங்களில் உள்ள நடைமுறையை அனுசரித்து நமது ராஜ்ய வரி விதிப்பையும் மாற்ற உத்தேசித்திருப்பதை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் சாதகமாக இருப்பதை மாத்திரம் அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, பாதகமாக இருப்பதை அப்படியே வைத்துக்கொள்வது ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் சிறிதும் நியாயமாகாது. (I agree) ஆதலால் மசோதாவை பரிசீலிக்கும்போது புல்லியன் லைசென்ஸ் கட்டணம், விலையுயர்ந்த கற்கள் மீது அதிக வரி முதலியவைகளையும் அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களை அனுசரித்து திருத்தும்படி வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.”

They want amendment in that way. That cannot be done until after the Elections! And what is contained in this Bill only will obtain. Therefore, I feel, Sir, that this Bill is not at all necessary, that is, this increase of tax from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on bullion, especially when the Government have dropped the proposal earlier. What has happened in the last few months, in this short period? The one argument is that the other States have done it. Have the Government done the other things the other States have done? Have they followed the other States in the matter of land reforms? That has been my fundamental complaint. If they want to follow them in this matter, they should follow them in other matters as well. Why should they try to fall in line with the other States in the matter of sales tax only? What special grounds they have for this I do not know. If they want to do this in line with the other States, let them reduce the licence fee also. Let them do it one way or the other, but let them not have it both ways.

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*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொது விற்பனை வரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் பொதுவாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பொது விற்பனை வரியை ஒரு முனையில் விதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே வியாபாரிகள் ஆண்டுதொறும் விபரமல் சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கை கவனிக்கப்படாமல் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டே வந்திருக்கிறது. வியாபாரிகள் தங்களுடைய நலத்திற்காகத்தான் இந்த வரியைப் பல முனையிலிருந்து ஒரு முனையாக மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள் என்று தப்பான அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பொது மக்களிடத்தில் அரசியலார் பரப்பிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தப்பு அபிப்பிராயத்தை மாற்றுவதற்கு வியாபாரிகள் இதுகாறும் முயற்சி செய்தவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் கூடத் தான் ஆண்டுகளாக பொதுக் கூட்டங்களும் மகாநாடுகளும் கூட்டியும், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பியும், அவர்களை துதுகோஷ்டி சென்று பார்த்தும், தங்கள் கோரிக்கை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் அமைச்சர்களால் கூட்டுவிக்கப்பட்ட கூட்டங்களில் கலந்து கொண்டார்கள். இவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்க எந்தக் காலத்திலும் மறுத்ததுமில்லை, தயங்கியதுமில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு இந்த இனத்தில் எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வருகிறதோ அதற்குக் கொள்சம் கூடக் குறையாமல் இனிமேலும் வருவதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம் என்று வியாபாரிகளாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவுக்கு உடனடியாக வராமல், 'ஏதாவது ஒரு சரக்கின்மீது பரிட்சார்த்தமாக ஒரு முனை வரி விதிக்கிறோம்' என்று சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; அழுகிப் போகக்கூடிய சரக்குகளுக்கு விற்பனை வரியினின்று விலக்களிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால், ஒரு ஆண்டில், ஏதாவது ஒரு சமயத்தில், ஒன்றிரண்டு சரக்குகளுக்கு விலக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, மற்றப் பொருள்களை ஆண்டு இறுதியில் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள்; சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவுக்கு இதுகாறும் வரவில்லை. இன்று திரு. புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல், பால், தேங்காய் சம்பந்தப்பட்டமட்டில், நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி எவ்வளவோ கோரியிருந்தும் அரசாங்கத்தார் விலக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும்: கனம் வருமான வரி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உள்ளத்தில் பாலுக்குக் கூடாயம் விலக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது; அதையொட்டி தேங்காய்க்கும் விலக்களிக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள்; ஆனால் மற்றத் துறைகளில் (இலாகாக்களில்) உள்ளவர்களின் முட்டுக்கையால்தான் அவர்கள் விலக்களிக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும், வியாபாரிகள் திருப்பத் திருப்ப ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வர் விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னதற்கிணங்க 8 சரக்குகள் மீது எப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் ஒரு முனை வரி விதிக்கப்போவதாக அரசியலார் சொன்னார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக மசோதா செஜ்ட்டில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்ட பின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பிரதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதைக் காலாகாலத்தில் கீழ் சபையில் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றி பிறகு இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அதையாவது செய்தால், வியாபாரிகள் திருப்தியோடு மேலும் மேலும் வரி கொடுப்பதற்குத் தோதாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அந்த மசோதா இந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் சபைக்கு வராதது என்று தெரிகிறது. தேர்தல் முடிந்தவுடன் மார்க் மாத இறுதியிலாவது சர்க்கார் அந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்டமாக்கி அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்ற நன்நம்பிக்கையோடு நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். அந்த நம்பிக்கையில் நாங்கள் உறுதியாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆயினும் எல்லாச் சரக்குகளுக்கும் ஒரு முனையில் விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும் என்று நாங்கள் இதுகாறும் தெரிவித்தவந்த கோரிக்கையில் இன்னும் உறுதியாக இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். அந்த கோரிக்கையை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு அதை நிறைவேற்றும் வரையிலும் வியாபாரிகள் திருப்தியடைய மாட்டார்கள்; அது நிறைவேறும்படி செய்வதற்கான முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[27th December 1956]

கொண்டுதான் இருப்பார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவில் செய்துள்ளதபோல் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களில் விற்பனை வரிச் சட்டத்தில் செய்யும் சில மாறுதல்களை நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும் செய்வதானது நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தகுந்ததாக இல்லை; இது நமது ராஜ்ய வியாபாரிகளின் நம்பிக்கையைக் குறைக்கிறதே தவிர, அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை யூட்டுவதாக இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, I had no idea of intervening in this debate. But when I heard the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and the representations of the Tamil Nadu Thangam, Velli, Vairam, Nakai Vyaparikal Sammelanam, I was tempted to represent to the Government one or two things. While the Sammelanam welcomes the move on the part of the Government to bring in a legislation on this question, falling in line with the Andhra and the Mysore Governments, the other point raised by them should also receive the earnest consideration of the Government. I am sure the Hon. Minister will not lay aside the objections raised by them with regard to the levy of licence fees at a very high rate here, compared with the licence fees levied in those States to fall in line with whom we are seeking now to revise the rate of sales tax in this Bill. This aspect of the matter, I am sure, will receive the consideration of the Government.

The other point I wish to refer to is what the Hon. the Finance Minister has just now told us, with regard to the exemption from sales tax of coconut and milk. In that regard, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that because the Government had not come forward with proposals for additional taxation, it would not be possible for them to consider the question of exemption. What we have passed is only an interim Budget. Well, Sir, the very Bill now before us says that it is proposed to amend the Act with a view to increasing the revenues of the State also. When we are increasing the revenues of the State by this measure, the other question also should be considered, once the general principle has been accepted that essential or perishable articles of food should be exempted from levy of sales tax. Sir, here is a legislation before us by which we are going to increase the revenues of the State. I, therefore, once again plead with the Government that these two items of food articles, viz., coconut and milk, also may be exempted from the levy of sales tax and the sooner the Hon. Minister does it, the better it would be and we would all welcome it. We have been pressing for it and the objection raised by the Hon. the Finance Minister is literally removed by this very measure that is before us. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect and see that exemption is given for these articles of food.

4-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, this is the last session before the general elections to the Assembly. Perhaps, for that reason, we did not want to restrict the scope of the discussion strictly to the provisions of the Bill. I say this because the hon. Member from Virudunagar dealt with the general question of single-point levy and multi-point levy. Now, the Bill deals only

27th December 1956] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

with single-point tax. But the hon. Member availed himself of this occasion to air his views about single-point levy and multi-point levy. He also began to talk about the exemption of perishable articles from sales tax. First of all, let me answer the points arising out of this Bill and then, with your permission, Sir, I shall make a reference also to the other point.

No doubt, this Bill was sought to be passed some months back, but it was dropped. It was dropped with the best of intentions. In the neighbouring States the rate was lower than what we proposed here. Therefore, it would have been a serious handicap to the merchants here. That was why we did not want to push through the Bill then. But now, the other States, namely, Mysore and Andhra States, have adopted such a measure. Therefore, I think there is no reason why we should not adopt it. If we do not adopt it, it will be a source of embarrassment to the merchants living in one area or the other.

Now, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar said "You now quote the example of other States because it is to your advantage. Why not you adopt the same thing in respect of other legislations also, for example, the land reform legislation?" Well, Sir, he is a lawyer and I am also a lawyer. We always quote decisions favourable to us. We do not refer to unfavourable decisions.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As a matter of etiquette, we should refer to unfavourable decisions also.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I shall try to follow that etiquette. Now, Bombay and Hyderabad have also adopted some legislation with regard to land reform. If the hon. Member wants me to follow those States in that respect, I will have no objection. The hon. Member will regret if I really translate that into action because in Hyderabad and Bombay they have fixed one-sixth of the produce as rent for the landlord and the tillers have actually become pattadars. The tillers have to pay compensation in instalments spread over twenty years. Therefore, we cannot strictly enforce that rule of following in the footsteps of other States. But in this instance, we thought that it was reasonable to follow the example of other States. That was why I mentioned it.

The hon. Member said that the rate of licence fee was very high in our State. It is not so. Probably, the hon. Member was frightened by the schedule given in the Bill. The licence fee prevailing here is this. The licence fee in respect of bullion and other such species is Rs. 100 for a turnover not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum and another Rs. 200 for a turnover exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum but not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Therefore, for a turnover up to Rs. 1 lakh, the fee will be only Rs. 300. For a turnover exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, it would be another Rs. 100

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [27th December 1956]

for a lakh of rupees. When the turnover increases, the fee may go up. But we should not be frightened about that. If the turnover is greater, naturally the fee also increase.

With regard to exemption from sales tax, I do not know how the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami was able to read my mind. He seems to have said that I have something in my mind, which I am not able to give effect to. I do not know if my mind is so transparent. If it is transparent, I should conceal it so that others may not read my mind. As regards exemption, we have given exemption in the case of almost all perishable articles. The only remaining articles that come under this category of perishable articles are coconut (fresh coconut) and milk. I said in the Lower House to-day that the matter was under consideration. I thought that only the lawyers were adepts in making use of situations for their own purposes. I do not know how the hon. Member Sri Purushotham turned to be such an adept to make use of the situation because he very cleverly pointed out, 'You are making some money under this Bill. Why not you, therefore, give some exemption in the case of certain articles?' Of course, that looks reasonable and it appeals to me also. But, as I said, the time is not very far off when a decision in this regard will be taken and then we will know what articles will get total exemption and what articles will come in for single-point levy. Therefore, it is a matter of time.

I shall also take this opportunity to refer to the very cordial atmosphere, complimentary atmosphere, that is prevailing here to-day. Laudatory speeches were made and I thank all hon. Members for that. I thank you also, Sir, for your kindness for though you have been silent and have not opened your mouth, I think you are also a party to the laudatory atmosphere that is prevailing here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall certainly be a party to the laudatory atmosphere prevailing here and I shall reserve my speech at the time of adjournment; I hope the Hon. Minister will be here to bear that so that he may hear some very complimentary things spoken about him. The question is—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be passed.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.



[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 3 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th December 1956, page 347 supra.]

List of municipalities and district boards adopting Government scales of pay for the teachers employed in elementary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Vellore. | 8 Salem. |
| 2 Villupuram. | 9 Tiruvallur. |
| 3 Kumbakonam. | 10 Melapalayam. |
| 4 Tiruchirappalli. | 11 Aruppu'kottai. |
| 5 Karur. | 12 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 6 Madurai. | 13 Madras Corporation— |
| 7 Coimbatore. | over and above the |
| | Government scales of |
| | pay. |

District boards—*Nil.*

List of district boards and municipalities which have adopted Government scales of pay for teachers in secondary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Kancheepuram. | 15 Coimbatore. |
| 2 Vellore. | 16 Erode. |
| 3 Gudiyattam. | 17 Dharapuram. |
| 4 Tirupathur. | 18 Pollachi. |
| 5 Walajapet. | 19 Tiruppur. |
| 6 Cuddalore. | 20 Salem. |
| 7 Villupuram. | 21 Ootacamund. |
| 8 Kumbakonam. | 22 Coonoor. |
| 9 Mayuram. | 23 Karaikudi. |
| 10 Karur. | 24 Kodaikanal. |
| 11 Madurai. | 25 Aruppukkottai. |
| 12 Dindigul. | 26 Rasipuram. |
| 13 Virudunagar. | 27 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 14 Tirunelveli. | 28 Mettupalayam. |

District boards—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 Chingleput. | } In the case of L.T. and B.T. Assistants
only. |
| 2 Tanjore. | |
| 3 North Arcot. | |
| 4 South Arcot. | |
| 5 Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 6 Tirunelveli. | |
| 7 Salem. | |
| 8 Coimbatore. | |

27th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (1) on page 348 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 44 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957;

Enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1956.

2. *Withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.*—The State Government may withdraw from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State sums not exceeding fifty-eight crores, fifty-nine lakhs, thirty-two thousand and two hundred rupees to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957, as set forth in column (3) of the schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same part of the same financial year, as set forth in column (4) of the schedule.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums authorized to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department.	31,00,000	200	31,00,200
II	Excise Department ..	2,50,000	400	2,50,400

[27th December 1956]

Sums not exceeding

<i>Demand number.</i>	<i>Services and purposes.</i>	<i>Voted by the Legislative Assembly.</i>	<i>Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
III	Stamps Administration.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
IV	Forest Department ..	19,00,000	400	19,00,400
V	Registration Department.	12,50,000	100	12,50,100
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts —Administration.	4,00,000	20,50,000	24,50,000
VII	General Sales Tax, Taxes and Duties —Administration.	43,00,000	10,000	43,10,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	35,00,000	4,00,000	39,00,000
X	State Legislature ..	12,00,000	20,000	12,20,000
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	1,05,00,000	4,000	1,05,04,000
XII	Administration of Justice.	32,50,000	5,50,000	38,00,000
XIII	Jails	29,00,000	100	29,00,100
XIV	Police	1,90,00,000	100	1,90,00,100
XV	Education	3,60,00,000	..	3,60,00,000
XVI	Medical	1,21,00,000	200	1,21,00,200
XVII	Public Health	31,50,000	200	31,50,200
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries.	75,00,000	400	75,00,400
XIX	Veterinary	24,00,000	400	24,00,400
XX	Co-operation	27,00,000	400	27,00,400
XXI	Industries and Cinchona.	1,85,00,000	..	1,85,00,000
XXII	Harijan Uplift	40,00,000	400	40,00,400
XXIII	Labour including Factories.	6,50,000	500	6,50,500
XXIV	Civil Works—Works.	2,07,00,000	1,30,000	2,08,30,000
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	41,50,000	..	41,50,000
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
XXVII	Electricity	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
XXVIII	Famine	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
XXIX	Pensions	50,00,000	1,00,000	51,00,000
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	30,00,000	2,60,000	32,60,000
XXXI	Miscellaneous	36,00,000	5,00,000	41,00,000
XXXII	Community Development Projects, etc.	92,00,000	400	92,00,400

27th December 1956]

Demand number.	Service and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Sums not exceeding	
			Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	57,00,000	..	57,00,000
XXXIV	Compensation to Zamindars.	20,00,000	..	20,00,000
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Forests.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,05,00,000	..	2,05,00,000
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	46,00,000	..	46,00,000
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	64,00,000	..	64,00,000
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	1,07,00,000	..	1,07,00,000
XL1	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	15,00,00,000	..	15,00,00,000
XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	37,50,000	..	37,50,000
XLIII	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,50,000	4,000	3,54,000
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	1,90,00,000	..	1,90,00,000
XLV	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	2,70,00,000	..	2,70,00,000
	Public Debt—Re-payment.	..	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Grand total ..		50,19,00,000	8,40,32,200	58,59,32,200

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (2) on page 365 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 45 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956 :

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1956.

2. *Supplementary Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956, a further sum not exceeding thirty-six crores, forty lakhs, thirty-eight thousand and six hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
II	Excise Department.	27,400	..	27,400
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	22,700	..	22,700
VII	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	13,29,000	..	13,29,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	80,60,000	80,60,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	5,21,400	1,13,900	6,35,300

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 3 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th December 1956, page 347 supra.]

List of municipalities and district boards adopting Government scales of pay for the teachers employed in elementary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Vellore. | 8 Salem. |
| 2 Villupuram. | 9 Tiruvallur. |
| 3 Kumbakonam. | 10 Melapalayam. |
| 4 Tiruchirappalli. | 11 Aruppu'kottai. |
| 5 Karur. | 12 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 6 Madurai. | 13 Madras Corporation— |
| 7 Coimbatore. | over and above the |
| | Government scales of |
| | pay. |

District boards—*Nil.*

List of district boards and municipalities which have adopted Government scales of pay for teachers in secondary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Kancheepuram. | 15 Coimbatore. |
| 2 Vellore. | 16 Erode. |
| 3 Gudiyattam. | 17 Dharapuram. |
| 4 Tirupathur. | 18 Pollachi. |
| 5 Walajapet. | 19 Tiruppur. |
| 6 Cuddalore. | 20 Salem. |
| 7 Villupuram. | 21 Ootacamund. |
| 8 Kumbakonam. | 22 Coonoor. |
| 9 Mayuram. | 23 Karaikudi. |
| 10 Karur. | 24 Kodaikanal. |
| 11 Madurai. | 25 Aruppukkottai. |
| 12 Dindigul. | 26 Rasipuram. |
| 13 Virudunagar. | 27 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 14 Tirunelveli. | 28 Mettupalayam. |

District boards—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 Chingleput. | } In the case of L.T. and B.T. Assistants
only. |
| 2 Tanjore. | |
| 3 North Arcot. | |
| 4 South Arcot. | |
| 5 Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 6 Tirunelveli. | |
| 7 Salem. | |
| 8 Coimbatore. | |

27th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (1) on page 348 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 44 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957;

Enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1956.

2. *Withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.*—The State Government may withdraw from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State sums not exceeding fifty-eight crores, fifty-nine lakhs, thirty-two thousand and two hundred rupees to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957, as set forth in column (3) of the schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same part of the same financial year, as set forth in column (4) of the schedule.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums authorized to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department.	31,00,000	200	31,00,200
II	Excise Department ..	2,50,000	400	2,50,400

[27th December 1956]

Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consoli- dated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
III	Stamps Administra- tion.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
IV	Forest Department ..	19,00,000	400	19,00,400
V	Registration Depart- ment.	12,50,000	100	12,50,100
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts —Administration.	4,00,000	20,50,000	24,50,000
VII	General Sales Tax, Taxes and Duties —Administration.	43,00,000	10,000	43,10,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	35,00,000	4,00,000	39,00,000
X	State Legislature ..	12,00,000	20,000	12,20,000
XI	District Administra- tion and Mis- cellaneous.	1,05,00,000	4,000	1,05,04,000
XII	Administration of Justice.	32,50,000	5,50,000	38,00,000
XIII	Jails	29,00,000	100	29,00,100
XIV	Police	1,90,00,000	100	1,90,00,100
XV	Education	3,60,00,000	..	3,60,00,000
XVI	Medical	1,21,00,000	200	1,21,00,200
XVII	Public Health ..	31,50,000	200	31,50,200
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries.	75,00,000	400	75,00,400
XIX	Veterinary	24,00,000	400	24,00,400
XX	Co-operation ..	27,00,000	400	27,00,400
XXI	Industries and Cinchona.	1,85,00,000	..	1,85,00,000
XXII	Harijan Uplift ..	40,00,000	400	40,00,400
XXIII	Labour including Factories.	6,50,000	500	6,50,500
XXIV	Civil Works—Works.	2,07,00,000	1,30,000	2,08,30,000
XXV	Civil Works—Establi- shment and Tools and Plant.	41,50,000	..	41,50,000
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants- in-aid.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
XXVII	Electricity	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
XXVIII	Famine	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
XXIX	Pensions	50,00,000	1,00,000	51,00,000
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	30,00,000	2,60,000	32,60,000
XXXI	Miscellaneous ..	36,00,000	5,00,000	41,00,000
XXXII	Community Develop- ment Projects, etc.	92,00,000	400	92,00,400

27th December 1956]

Demand number.	Service and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Sums not exceeding	
			Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	57,00,000	..	57,00,000
XXXIV	Compensation to Zamindars.	20,00,000	..	20,00,000
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Forests.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,05,00,000	..	2,05,00,000
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	46,00,000	..	46,00,000
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	64,00,000	..	64,00,000
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	1,07,00,000	..	1,07,00,000
XL1	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	15,00,00,000	..	15,00,00,000
XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	37,50,000	..	37,50,000
XLIII	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,50,000	4,000	3,54,000
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	1,90,00,000	..	1,90,00,000
XLV	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	2,70,00,000	..	2,70,00,000
	Public Debt—Re-payment.	..	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Grand total ..		50,19,00,000	8,40,32,200	58,59,32,200

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (2) on page 365 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 45 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956 :

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1956.

2. *Supplementary Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956, a further sum not exceeding thirty-six crores, forty lakhs, thirty-eight thousand and six hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
II	Excise Department.	27,400	..	27,400
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	22,700	..	22,700
VII	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	13,29,000	..	13,29,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	80,60,000	80,60,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	5,21,400	1,13,900	6,35,300

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
X	State Legislature ..	100	..	100
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	4,74,500	200	4,74,700
XIV	Police	10,58,000	..	10,58,000
XV	Education	3,000	..	3,000
XVI	Medical	300	..	300
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries.	3,81,900	..	3,81,900
XIV	Veterinary	300	..	300
XX	Co-operation	82,93,200	..	82,93,200
XXI	Industries and Cinchona.	1,200	..	1,200
XXII	Harijan Uplift	36,38,900	..	36,38,900
XXIII	Labor including Factories.	100	..	100
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	1,69,200	..	1,69,200
XXVI	Civil Work—Grants-in-aid.	5,02,000	..	5,02,000
XXVII	Electricity	1,70,06,800	7,57,700	1,77,64,500
XXIX	Pensions	8,67,300	1,60,400	8,27,700
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	..	2,20,000	2,20,000
XXXI	Miscellaneous	..	5,62,500	5,62,500
XXXII	Community Development Projects, etc.	1,61,02,100	..	1,61,02,100
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	21,95,500	5,61,500	27,57,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,11,80,800	..	2,11,80,800
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	30,70,900	..	30,70,900
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	700	..	700
XLI	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	13,83,10,300	..	13,83,10,300
[XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes	31,39,700	..	31,39,700
XLIII	Commuted Value of Pensions.	..	85,600	85,600
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	4,25,04,200	300	4,25,04,500
XLV	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	17,15,000	..	17,15,000
	Public Debt—Repayment.	..	8,60,00,000	8,60,00,000
Total ..		26,75,16,500	9,65,22,100	36,40,38,600

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item III (3) on page 365 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 37 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXIII of 1955), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title*.—This Act may be called the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XXIII of 1955*.—In the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXIII of 1955) hereinafter referred to as the principal Act—

(i) section 3 shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section and in the section as so renumbered, for the words “all lands held on inam tenure at the commencement of this Act in the merged territory of Pudukkottai”, the words “all such inams” shall be substituted ;

(ii) after sub-section (1) of section 3 as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added namely :—

“(2) After the completion of the settlement of every inam under the provisions of sub-section (1), the particulars of such settlement shall be published in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.”

3. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act XXIII of 1955*.—In section 5 of the principal Act, for the words “are hereby repealed”, the words, figures and brackets “shall, in relation to any inam, stand repealed from the date on which the settlement of that inam is published under sub-section (2) of section 3” shall be substituted.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item III (4) on page 366 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 38 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), for the purposes hereinafter appearing :

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Be it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Insertion of new section 5-A in Madras Act XIX of 1954.*—After section 5 of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“5-A *Appeal against order of assessment.*—(1) Any landholder objecting to the amount of surcharge assessed under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section 3 of section 5 or denying his liability to be assessed to surcharge under this Act may appeal against the assessment—

(i) where the assessment has been made by the Tahsildar, of a taluk or range, to the Revenue Divisional Officer of the division concerned ;

(ii) where the assessment has been made by the Revenue Divisional Officer of a division to the Collector of the district concerned ;

(iii) where the assessment has been made by the Collector of a district to the Board of Revenue.”

(2) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

(3) The appeal shall be presented within a period of thirty days from the date of the service of the order of assessment but the appellate officer or authority referred to in sub-section (1) may admit an appeal presented after the expiration of the said period if he or it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within the said period.

(4) An appeal under this section shall be heard in such manner as may be prescribed. In disposing of an appeal the appellate officer or authority may—

(i) confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment ;
or

(ii) set aside the assessment and direct the assessment to be made after such further inquiry as may be directed :

Provided that no enhancement of an assessment shall be made under this section unless the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard against such enhancement.

Provided further that at the hearing of any appeal against an order of assessment the officer who has made the assessment shall have the right to be heard either in person or by a representative.

(5) The appellate officer or authority may, at the conclusion of the appeal communicate the orders passed in the appeal to the assessee and to the officer who made the assessment.”

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III (5) on page 367 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 39 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), for the purpose hereinafter appearing ;

BE it enacted in Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act IX of 1939.*—In section 5, clause (iv), of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), for the words “ at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent ”, the words “ at the rate of one-half of one per cent ” shall be substituted.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

